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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE PENITENTIARY

OF THE

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

For the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1895.

OLYMPIA, WASH.:

O. C. WHITE, - - - STATE PRINTER.

1895.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' OFFICE, STATE PENITENTIARY,
WALLA WALLA, WASH., November 1, 1895.

To His Excellency, JOHN H. MCGRAW, Governor of the State of Washington:

SIR—In compliance with law we have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, including reports from the warden, clerk and physicians, together with a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures, and a number of tables containing much information of general interest concerning the state penitentiary.

During the past year many important improvements of a substantial character have been made. Various buildings have been erected and numerous changes made, which add to the comfort and convenience of both the officers and prisoners.

The spacious grounds surrounding the warden's residence and prison buildings are being improved in a manner becoming the dignity of any state institution.

Worthy of especial notice is the new storehouse building and guards' quarters combined. Previous to the erection of this building the steward had charge of all supplies in connection with the commissary department; other important duties necessitated the appointment of a storekeeper to relieve him of this onerous labor.

Having placed the storekeeper in charge and holding him accountable for the receipt and disbursement of all supplies, we have been enabled to inaugurate a system of accounting in the commissary department which has reduced the expense to a minimum.

JUTE MILL.

The jute mill, which was erected for a two-fold purpose, namely, to place in the hands of the farmers of the state a cheap grain bag, and to supply hard labor for a large number of convicts, has, up to the present time, fully met the anticipation of the legislature.

During the past few years the mill has been a source of profit to the state, but unfortunately, during the past season, we have been able to dispose of only a small proportion of the bags on hand. The entire output of the mill for the season of 1894, about two million bags, was sold at six and one-half cents per bag. Early in the present season the price was fixed at five and one-half cents per bag, but we soon found, in order to meet the competition with dealers of imported bags, that it was necessary to make a further reduction to four and nine-tenths cents per bag, this amount being within a small fraction of the actual cost to the state of the manufacture of the bags, which latter price prevailed during the season. Out of a total number of 1,925,860 grain bags manufactured, only 564,812 were sold, and this number would have been greatly diminished but for the strenuous efforts of Warden Mosgrove. Doubtless diminished crops throughout the entire coast, to a considerable extent, accounts for the low price of imported grain bags during the past season, perhaps forcing weak holders to dispose of stocks on hand at a possible loss rather than risk another season's demand. Various reasons prevented us from meeting this competition, the chief one being that, while dealers could sell at from sixty to ninety days time, the warden, in compliance with the law, must confine himself strictly to cash sales. The only alternative was to produce a cheaper bag and undersell competitors.

By reference to table "A" you will note that during the fall of 1894 the cost of manufacturing bags was six and eighty-seven hundredths cents each, while in September of this year it was reduced to three and four-fifths cents per bag, reducing the average cost of the total stock on hand to four and eighty-one hundredths cents per bag against a cost of four and eighty-eight hundredths cents for the nine months ending June, 1895. This reduction in the cost of manufacture is partly due to cheaper jute and fuel, but principally to the rigid economy practiced in every department about the mill.

Continuing the mill in operation until next harvest would, on the basis of the September output, reduce the price to about four and sixty-five hundredths cents per bag for the aggregate number on hand.

Could we have made this low price at the beginning of the past season, it is safe to assume that the entire output would have been sold.

We have on hand 2,301 bales of jute, enough to operate the mill for about six months only. The state emergency board has been requested to authorize the board of penitentiary directors to create a deficiency for the purpose of purchasing 2,000 bales of jute. Unless this request be favorably considered the mill will be closed until spring and then operated long enough to work up the balance of the jute now on hand.

The cost of operating the mill is approximately \$1,410 per month, salaries included, jute excluded. The balance of cash in the revolving fund, from which fund this expense has heretofore been paid, is, on this date, \$6,420.81; but by drawing from the maintenance fund amounts sufficient to cover salaries, the running expenses of the mill can be met (except jute) until returns can be had from the sale of jute fabrics.

It is not possible to anticipate legislation, but our past experience demonstrates the necessity of some provision by the next legislature whereby such emergencies can be lawfully met. It would seem that the emergency board might be consistently empowered to authorize to your board of directors certain discretionary privileges in cases similar to the present one.

The sale of jute fabrics for a less amount than cost of production this past season, would have caused an actual loss, very insignificant in comparison with the benefits the taxpayers would have received could we have furnished them with the products of the jute mill operated to its full capacity. It seems to us that the small loss which might be incurred in operating the jute mill should not be considered in connection with the more serious problem of furnishing the employment the law directs for each prisoner should we be deprived of this very considerable factor.

BRICK YARD.

The operation of the brick yard continues satisfactory. This department could be greatly improved by the purchase of a new and modern brick machine.

MAINTENANCE DEFICIENCY.

The last legislature appropriated only \$135,000 for maintenance of the penitentiary for the two years ending April 1st, 1897, being \$11,000 less than the minimum estimated expenditures. That, in connection with other items since charged against this fund, will make it impossible to avoid a deficiency.

WATER SYSTEM.

The present water system has proven, during the past summer, to be a most timely and fortunate improvement. Owing to long and continued drouth the Walla Walla Water Company was compelled to enforce the most rigid economy with their limited supply of water in order to furnish the city with barely enough for domestic purposes. Judging by the limited amount furnished by the water company in former years, under these conditions, the prison would have been left without a drop of water. The prison water source, however, seems to be inexhaustible. The thousands of gallons consumed daily during the dry season did not perceptibly diminish the supply.

SUIT AGAINST THE BONDSMEN OF THE LATE WARDEN COBLENTZ.

Under instructions of the attorney general, W. C. Jones, proceedings have been instituted against the bondsmen of the late warden, Coblentz, to recover the amount of his bond. Prosecuting Attorney R. H. Ormsbee, assisted by Mr. W. T. Dovell of Walla Walla county, will prosecute the case in behalf of the state. The case is well in hand and will come to trial soon, and we anticipate that the state will recover the approximate amount of the defalcation.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

We especially wish to call your attention to the reduced cost of feeding and clothing the prisoners without decreasing in any manner the variety, quantity or the quality of the food supplied them. The cost of this service for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894, was \$0.1339 per capita per diem, and despite the fact that the ratio of prison population has been smaller during the past fiscal year, the cost has been reduced to \$0.1180 per capita per diem.

LIGHT AND HEAT.

The expenses for light, heat and water have increased during the past year, but taking into consideration that the newly erected hospital and warden's residence have been supplied, as well as the extension of the workshops, it will readily be seen that the increase is but normal.

SALARIES.

A considerable reduction has been made in our salary list, the

board having felt it incumbent upon them to use the most rigid economy, and in keeping with the prevailing "hard times," salaries have been reduced all along the line. We know that the duties of the guards are very exacting, and acknowledge their fidelity to duty, and we feel that any further reduction would be incompatible with the interests of the state. .

SANITATION.

The excellent sanitary condition of the prison is worthy of especial mention. By reference to the physicians' report you will find that not a single death has occurred from a natural cause during the past fiscal year. It is self evident that medical skill as well as plenty of soap has been properly applied.

Two unfortunate occurrences were the killing of two convicts by their fellow prisoners, viz., one on January 21, 1895, the other on July 12, 1895. In the first instance, the murder was committed with an axe in plain view of several other convicts, but out of sight of all guards, who were consequently unable to prevent it. The murder was planned and carried out with all the cunning of deliberate premeditation and in full view of several convicts, but despite this, a verdict of murder in the second degree was returned by the jury, and a sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary imposed.

In the second case, the murder was committed with a knife; the guard on duty when this occurred and who might have prevented it, was summarily dismissed. This case was set for trial on October 14, but on motion of defendant's counsel, was continued until the next term of court, which convenes in January, 1896. Legal assistance has been retained by Prosecuting Attorney Ormsbee, who has ably represented the state in these matters, and strenuous efforts will be made to secure conviction, because, if such crimes are not punished by the full penalty of the law the prison discipline will be seriously affected, and the lives, not only of convicts, but of the officers, will be endangered.

Every department connected with this institution is in good and satisfactory condition, and it seems to be the aim and ambition of every officer and employé to maintain this high standard of excellence.

We refer to the exhaustive report of the warden for many of the minor and interesting details so fully set forth therein.

To your excellency and other state officials we desire to express our thanks for courtesies extended.

Respectfully submitted.

C. E. NYE,
JAMES MCINROE,
GEO. T. BERRY,
Directors.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON, October 1, 1895.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the State Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN — I have the honor to submit herewith my first report as warden of the Washington state penitentiary, together with such financial and statistical tables as are necessary in showing the correct condition of affairs at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

I assumed control and active management of the penitentiary on April 22, 1895, relieving John A. Cameron, the efficient acting warden, in whose hands the management was placed on December 10, 1894, after the decease of Warden J. H. Coblenz. This report, for the fiscal year just closed, will embrace a period from October 1, 1894, to December 10, 1894, of the wardenship of J. H. Coblenz, and from December 10, 1894, to April 22, 1895, of J. A. Cameron, and as nothing worthy of especial mention in the line of improvements was done during that time, I shall confine my report mainly to such improvements and items of interest as have been perfected during my term of service.

Fully realizing and appreciating the duties and responsibilities of holding such an important position as chief officer of the largest state institution, I have endeavored during my term of office to conduct the affairs of this institution on lines of the strictest economy compatible with public interests, and whether the effort has been successful or not, I do not presume to say, but the future will show the result, and the knowledge of a duty conscientiously performed gives me no fear of an unfavorable verdict.

Several new features, statistical and otherwise, have been added to this report. I refer more especially to the details of the operation of the jute mill and the commissary departments, and trust that the facts and figures set forth in the following pages will be of more than mere passing interest.

FINANCES.

For a clear and concise report of each department and cost, and a complete financial exhibit of the operations of the brick yard and jute mill, I refer you to the report of the clerk.

Our real and personal property and goods have been inventoried at a value as a basis upon which an *accurate* report can be made for the next fiscal year.

The last legislature appropriated \$135,000 for the maintenance of the penitentiary for the two years ending April 1, 1897. This amount is \$11,000 less than our estimated expenditures, and, in comparison with the \$180,000 voted for the two years ending April 1, 1895, seems to be altogether inadequate, and I must express some fear that the small appropriation, coupled with some heavy and unexpected charges against the maintenance fund, to which I shall refer later on, seem to make it almost impossible to avoid a deficit. The ratio of our prison population will undoubtedly continue as high if not higher than in former years, for the fact is incontrovertible that an increase in the population of a state proportionately increases the prison population. The transient population of a community furnishes the greater proportion of criminals, and it is my opinion that the great "labor movement" during the summer of 1894 towards the eastern states carried in its wake numerous prospective convicts, thus conferring a blessing on the State of Washington, as our low prison population since that time proves. The prevailing "hard times" have kept the criminal classes in the older and more populous states, but the return of prosperous times, now dawning on the horizon of national distress, will bring an increase to our state's population, that being of necessity accompanied by its quota of the criminally inclined. I, therefore, look for a decided increase in our prison population in the near future, but in spite of this and reduced appropriations it will be my aim to so far reduce the cost of every department by practicing the most rigid economy, keeping in mind the health and safety of the prisoners, that the next legislature will not be called upon to provide for any deficiency.

The profit from the jute mill will be only \$1,807.72, the causes of which I will treat further on. We have an unexpended balance in the state funds as follows:

Maintenance	\$98,308 99
Revolving	6,429 51

Previous to July 1, 1895, it was customary for the warden to pay from the sales receipts such miscellaneous expenses as postage, railroad tickets, and cash to discharged convicts, etc., but on that date the state auditor informed us that the payment of moneys in this manner was prohibited by the constitution, and thus these expenses, amounting to fully \$3,000 per annum, will now be drawn from the maintenance fund, a contingency altogether unprovided for in the appropriation.

IMPROVEMENTS.

GUARDS' QUARTERS AND STOREHOUSE.

For many years the erection of suitable quarters for the guards has been urged by your honorable board and the warden, and as the number of employés has from time to time increased, it has become absolutely necessary that a suitable place of lodgment be provided for them. With this end in view, and as a matter of further economy, although no specific appropriations were made by the last legislature for any permanent improvements, there has been erected a two-story brick structure to be utilized as a general storehouse and guards' quarters, the expense of building same to be drawn from the regular maintenance fund.

As a general storehouse was an imperative necessity as well as the quarters for the guards, the wisdom of erecting this building cannot be questioned, and a considerable saving, without any sacrifice of general effectiveness, has been the consequence of combining the two objects in one building. The structure, complete, has cost \$2,145.14, the plans being drawn by our electrician and all other labor being performed by convicts.

In the past a number of the officers of the penitentiary have, for lack of suitable quarters, been compelled to sleep in Walla Walla, and, in case of an emergency, they could not arrive at the prison in time to be of any material service. This is now obviated, and we have nine (9) large, airy bedrooms, papered and plastered, arranged for two occupants each, and a reading or lounging room for the guards' sole use. The rooms constitute the second story of the building and are connected with the offices and interior of the prison by electric bells, and we have so arranged a bridge, from the quarters to the stockade wall, that guards can go directly to the armory from their sleeping apartments.

That this is a solid, substantial structure can be seen from the following details of its size and structural measurements:

The structure is a two-story and basement brick building, 43 feet by 53 feet, with tin soldered roof surmounted by flagpole and weather vane. It is so built that at any future time, should it be deemed necessary, an additional story can be added to it. The basement is the full size of the building, has a clearance height of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet and is brick arched longitudinally, which materially adds to the structural strength of the building. The basement walls are 23 inches thick. The ground floor constitutes the general storeroom and storekeeper's office, 12 feet by 13 feet, partitioned off from the storeroom. This floor has 14 feet clearance, brick arched longitudinally, with pilasters and walls 18 inches thick. The second story contains nine (9) rooms, 12 feet by 14 feet with 11 feet clearance height, each room arranged for two occupants, also a reading room for officers when off duty, together with the necessary lavatories and conveniences. The walls of the second story are 13 inches thick, with pilasters. The building has a 4-foot brick cornice, is lighted throughout with electricity, and is pleasing in the conformity of its appearance with the remainder of the buildings. The first floor and basement will be occupied by the storekeeper, who will receive all supplies for the prison and issue the same to each department on requisition from the warden, thus keeping an absolute check on all departments.

OIL HOUSE.

In times past, the large quantities of oils used in the jute mill were simply unloaded on the ground and laid exposed to the sun, causing heavy loss on account of barrels leaking. One of my first improvements was the erection of a commodious oil house, 42 feet by 16 feet by 8 feet, contiguous to the jute mill, but so located as to be safe from all danger of fire.

CASTING FURNACE.

A very useful addition to our jute mill property is a small casting furnace, consisting of crucible and smoke stack, erected in the yard adjacent to the jute mill blacksmith shop. This furnace enables us to cast all the brass, iron or copper castings of moderate size used in the jute mill and other departments, and the state is saved considerable money thereby. We have hitherto been compelled to buy our castings at the expense of considerable time and money, whereas now, with the raw material on hand, we can at once make any casting required.

GUARD TOWERS.

The guard towers on the prison stockade wall were found to be defective and liable to blow over during the high winds which prevail at times in this neighborhood. I have had the tower on the south corner cut down, thus presenting a more uniform appearance with the front of the prison and a better range for the guard on duty in it.

ANCHOR WALL.

On the north side of the jute mill, and at a distance of fifty feet from it, we have completed a brick wall 420 feet long, 13 feet high and 26 inches thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. There were used in its construction 150,000 salable brick and 75,000 waste brick, broken and picked up about the brick yard and penitentiary grounds, and as the mortar was made from clay and sand, we have a serviceable wall costing nothing but the value of the salable brick. The broken and unsalable brick have formerly gone to waste and were not utilized, but I find many uses to which they can be put about the prison. This wall will not only act as a safeguard about the mill, but it is so arranged that the grounds above can be graded against it, and thus beautify that portion of the state's property which has been entirely neglected and is now in a rough, unsightly condition. The work of grading the same will be commenced as soon as the jute mill closes down for repairs.

SOAP HOUSE.

During our heavy spring rains the water flooded the foundation of the soap house on account of insufficient drainage, which necessitated putting in a new foundation and face wall. This has been remedied and so constructed that no further inconvenience will arise from this source.

HOT HOUSE.

Having purchased a very choice selection of flowers for the penitentiary grounds, it was found necessary, in order to preserve and perpetuate them, to construct a small hot house, which has been done at an expense, to date, of \$23.40. This insures the preservation of all plants and enables us to start our own annuals from the seed. The hot house is 20 feet by 30 feet in size, and when completed will cost about \$100.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Considerable work has been done towards improving the spacious grounds in front of the warden's residence. It were presumptuous for me to say that the grounds are now "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," but our landscape gardener has succeeded in laying out the walks and setting out the flower beds and shrubbery in such a manner as to impart an orderly as well as ornamental appearance to that part of the grounds. Two elegant fountains and a large fish pond do much to render the grounds more attractive. All this work has been done by convict artisans at but trifling expense. In the construction of the walks, 7,500 salable brick were used.

At the entrance of the penitentiary grounds, I have erected a neat gate at a slight cost, with passageway for carriages and foot passengers.

The building of the storehouse has necessitated the removal of the narrow gauge railroad from its present locality, and it will run by the rear and north side of the storehouse, so that goods can be delivered directly to the storehouse from the cars.

A very complete map of the prison and grounds, with the location of all water, steam and sewer pipes, has been completed and is now a valuable portion of our records.

It has been my especial pride to have the prison, inside and out, clean and orderly in appearance and the sanitary appliances perfect.

Many projected improvements will be accomplished after the mill closes down for repairs, leaving us a large force for outside work.

JUTE MILL.

The jute mill has not been the source of profit to the state as in former years, owing to conditions over which the management had no control. The competition with the individual grain bag dealers has been very active, owing to large purchases made by them last fall, and they were led to adopt strenuous measures to dispose of their surplus. They could offer inducements to the farmers which could not be met by your honorable board, you having done all in your power when the price of grain bags was set down at the cost of making the same. We would have experienced no difficulty in disposing of all our stock could we have met the dealers' prices, as our bags are far superior to the Calcutta product.

Again, the law restricts our sales to cash buyers only, whereas the dealers could give the farmers sixty and ninety days' credit, a great convenience to the majority of the farmers who, owing to the low price of wheat, were pushed for ready money. I cannot but congratulate those farmers who patronized this institution this season and who realize that only by being able to dispose of our output can we control the price of grain bags in this state. The price of our grain bags was fixed at 4 9-10 cents each at the commencement of the season, which gave to our patrons a sack far superior to the imported sack at the cost of manufacture. By strict economy in all departments connected with the jute mill, the cost per bag has been materially reduced, bags manufactured in August and September costing less than 4 cents each, and I feel justified in saying that, if the mill is in operation next season, the average cost per bag will be brought as low as those two months, and we can compete with any one.

We will be unfortunate in being compelled to carry over a large stock of hop cloth. The price at which we hold it is much higher than the quotations in the hop districts, and I would think it advisable to authorize me to sell at current prices, as the longer we carry it the more liable it is to deteriorate in quality.

The mill has been closed down at the end of the fiscal year for a thorough renovation. The following statistics, compiled from the records, will be of interest in showing the output of the mill for the year:

TABLE A.
PERFORMANCE OF JUTE MILL during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

MONTH.	Average number of hours work per day.....	No. of bales of jute consumed	FABRICS MANUFACTURED.															Equivalent in grain bags of total products	Average cost per Grain bag.....	
			Green bags.....	Oct bags.....	Ore bags.....	Wool bags.....	Bags 50 x 19 in.....	Bags 57 x 19 in.....	Sewing twine.....	Mattings, 19 in.....	Mattings, 27 in.....	Mattings, 32 in.....	Ken cloth, 15 in.....	Denim (ord), 19 in.....	Denim, 45 in.....	Hop cloth, 11 in.....	Hop cloth, 19 in.....			Waste, per cent.....
October, 1891..	10.5	253	91,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541	73	70	72	61	.....	178	18,914	1,374	8.44	122,231	\$0.06.23
November, " ..	10.5	417	81,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	58,664	.....	9.12	189,596	6.87
December, " ..	8.5	333	133,543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,234	.....	7.00	151,900	5.08
January, 1895..	9.0	375	170,817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	6.47	171,094	4.92
February, " ..	9.23	373	169,775	160	.....	.....	200	319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.51	170,685	4.66
March, " ..	10.0	428	167,212	.....	.....	4,448	.....	734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	5.71	187,583	4.45
April, " ..	10.0	417	177,250	.....	.....	553	.....	.....	577	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	600	.....	.....	5.81	180,807	4.46
May, " ..	10.5	454	181,817	9,603	842	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	5.03	196,074	4.53
June, " ..	10.5	450	187,500	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	.....	.....	217	.....	.....	5.33	188,433	4.65
July, " ..	10.0	407	181,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	6.06	181,861	4.08
August, " ..	9.0	378	161,900	10,663	.....	.....	300	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	574	.....	15	.....	.....	6.79	173,567	5.99
September, " ..	9.0	551	164,437	.....	.....	.....	1,000	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,700	.....	.....	5.79	173,057	5.89
Total.....	9.73	4,676	1,678,370	19,831	959	5,000	1,500	2,374	631½	73	70	475	633	200	8,600	84,812	1,374	6.42	2,096,674	\$0.04.81

The balance of \$6,420.81 in the revolving fund, and 2,301 bales of jute in stock will enable us to run, at the present hours of labor, for six months, but to continue operations beyond that time, a supply of jute for spring delivery will have to be contracted for.

Your honorable body, as well as myself, have taken a personal interest in the sale of grain bags, but our efforts have not been crowned with success. During the season the Washington and Columbia River railroad, the Northern Pacific railroad and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company gave us the benefit of half rates to all points on their respective lines in the eastern part of this state.

There have been placed in the jute mill three Babcock fire extinguishers, and we have already found them of great utility in case of fires.

The use of the guard cages at the end and side of the mill has been discontinued, and elevated cages at each end of the mill, in the interior, have been erected, making a more advantageous position for the officer to watch and guard the men under his charge.

The boilers have all been relined with fire brick and are in excellent condition.

In case the advisability of discontinuing operations in the jute mill be brought under consideration, one of the most serious problems for discussion must be that of furnishing employment for the prisoners. Their mental, bodily and moral health demands that they fully expiate their crimes as the law directs, literally at hard labor, for without it disease and decay of brain and body speedily undermine the constitution and counteract the effect of any reformatory treatment. My opinion is that it were far better to sell bags below cost, as is done in the State of California, and give the men steady employment, than to suspend operations altogether. Again, in deciding this question, the interests of the farming community, who purchase the products of the mill, must also be consulted, as, if the mill is closed down indefinitely and the penitentiary-made grain bags withdrawn from the market, the bag supply will again be in the hands of the dealers, with the certain result that the prices of four and five years ago will again obtain. Our jute mill is the prime factor in placing low-priced grain bags in the farmers' hands.

BRICK YARD.

We have manufactured this season 1,100,000 bricks, burning

three kilns, and have now on hand in kiln 462,626 bricks, a sufficient quantity to meet all demands until we re-commence operations in the spring. The bricks in the different structures, which we carried as stock on hand, have been charged to the several accounts and the brick yard has been given proper credit for the same.

The several items charged out were:

Jute mill.....	31,000
Stockade wall.....	970,400
Warden's residence.....	310,450
Shops extension.....	234,500
Hospital building.....	178,150
Water supply.....	16,800
Bakery.....	54,100
Walks.....	53,700
Kitchen.....	5,000
Total.....	1,833,000

We are carrying in stock of the present permanent improvements:

Jute mill warehouse.....	800
Guards' quarters and storehouse.....	275,300
Jute mill.....	400
Stockade wall.....	1,103
Jute mill wall.....	150,000
Hot house.....	15,800
Oil house.....	17,500
Total.....	453,903

As a safeguard in handling the large force of men employed in the brick yard during the working season, I have constructed a dead line 8 feet from the inside of the brick yard stockade.

All the loose clay has been worked up into mortar for the jute mill wall, as well as all broken and unsalable brick from the yards, so that we have a very clean stock on hand.

In connection with the brick yard I would state that our present brick machine is entirely out of date and not in any way adapted for profitable brick making—the disintegrator having, in our present inventory, been rejected as worthless, and the entire plant showing a depreciation of \$1,500 from last year's inventory. I would recommend that a new machine of more modern manufacture be purchased.

FARM AND STABLES.

Our farm is in a high state of cultivation, and from its various branches there is a material profit to the state. All the articles produced are consumed in the different departments of the penitentiary.

The productiveness of the farm for the past year is shown in the following table:

TABLE B.
PRODUCTION OF FARM during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

MONTHS.	Value.....	Wheat.....	Barley.....	Squash.....	Turnips.....	Radishes.....	Potatoes.....	Pears.....	Onions.....	Apples.....	Melons.....	Lettuce.....	Hogs.....	Hay.....	Eggs.....	Ducks.....	Cucumbers.....	Chickens.....	Calves.....	Berries.....
	.....	\$9.35 ton.	50 c. each.	1 c. lb.	1 c. lb.	10 c. doz.	\$3.60 ton.	10 c. gal.	10 c. doz.	10 c. gal.	7 c. each.	10 c. doz.	\$3.82 each.	\$5 ton.	10 c. doz.	20 c. each.	10 c. doz.	15 c. each.	\$3.34 each.	10 c. gal.
October, 1894.....	\$112 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November, 1894.....	32 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December, 1894.....	75 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January, 1895.....	26 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February, 1895.....	38 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March, 1895.....	134 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	324 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April, 1895.....	198 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	239 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May, 1895.....	78 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June, 1895.....	568 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	247 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July, 1895.....	101 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August, 1895.....	456 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	193 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September, 1895.....	105 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$1,929 05	22	25	34	26	44 1/2	10 1/2	89	35 1/2	4,036	20	97 1/2	143	85	1,982 1/2	30	1/2	230	2	59 1/2

Estimated cost of production..

Our hogs supply the mess with all pork and bacon consumed, and in turn consume all waste from that department. The farm itself supplies hay in abundance to feed all stock from one season to another. This year we have also threshed 800 bushels of wheat for chicken feed or exchange for barley chop. For the proper care of the farm tools and implements, I have utilized the old root house, moving it to the rear of the barn, and it affords ample protection for our machinery from the elements.

The following tabulated statement shows all farm products used and charged to the commissary department during the fiscal year:

The hay barn which, at the time of my taking charge of the penitentiary, was simply a shed, open on all sides to the weather, has been boarded up on all sides and painted. The capacity of this barn is 120 tons, and it is now filled with hay produced on the farm, and as the quantity of hay produced each year is more than sufficient to feed all our stock, I would ask that your honorable board authorize the purchase of six more milch cows, in order that the necessity of buying milk may be obviated. That this course will, in the end, be a considerable saving to the state, cannot be questioned.

PUNISHMENTS.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894, 390 punishments were inflicted upon unruly prisoners. During the fiscal year just ended, only 303 punishments have been found necessary to preserve discipline. To those who break the rules of the prison, punishment is meted out with vigor, and I find by experience that the punishment should be severe and a lesson which, once imparted, will make future punishments unnecessary.

SALARIES.

Next to the cost of the commissary department, the principal item of expense is the salaries of officers and guards.

By careful management a considerable saving in this line has been effected, as the following figures will show:

1893-4.			1894-5.		Decrease.
October, 1893.....	\$2,924 17		October, 1894.....	\$2,859 84	\$64 33
November, ".....	2,934 99		November, ".....	2,817 51	147 48
December, ".....	2,916 15		December, ".....	2,657 75	258 39
January, 1894.....	2,707 49		January, 1895.....	2,543 10	154 39
February, ".....	2,847 51		February, ".....	2,674 27	173 27
March, ".....	2,809 17		March, ".....	2,765 00	44 17
April, ".....	2,814 81		April, ".....	2,530 85	224 95
May, ".....	2,829 17		May, ".....	2,491 93	337 10
June, ".....	3,229 70		June, ".....	2,771 85	457 94
July, ".....	2,579 18		July, ".....	2,413 33	465 85
August, ".....	3,044 84		August, ".....	2,614 96	429 88
September, ".....	2,835 82		September, ".....	2,432 34	403 48
Total.....	\$34,839 12		Total.....	\$31,711 83	\$3,127 29

GENERAL REMARKS.

The health of the prison has been excellent during the past year, and I refer you to the physicians' report in detail. For the interest, care and attention bestowed upon the unfortunate sick ones, and for many excellent suggestions regarding the health of the

prison in general, I return to the physicians, Drs. Bingham and Keylor, my thanks.

The large water tank, which had been filled with water continually since its erection, has been emptied and thoroughly cleaned, so that no epidemic might arise from impure water. I need scarcely say that this, in the future, will be frequently done.

The upper story of the hospital, hitherto used as sleeping apartments for the guards, can now be arranged for its proper use in case of sickness or epidemic.

The heads of the various departments are assiduous in their endeavors to carry out every suggestion which would be of interest to the institution.

Religious services are held in the prison yard at least once per month, and while this religious influence may affect some of the prisoners, I am constrained to believe that a majority of them do not assimilate the teachings so as to be benefited thereby, but rather have an antipathy to such services.

No prisoners have escaped during my term of service, and but three the past year, two of which have been recaptured while the other is still at large.

The more serious affairs of moment were the killing of convicts George Reif and W. H. Ellis, by fellow convicts, on account of which convict Fred. Hoyt was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to serve twenty years, and convict Wm. Harrison is now awaiting his trial, to be held in January, 1896. The state should make strenuous efforts to secure a conviction, because, if such offenses bear any appearance of being condoned, the discipline of the prison will be seriously affected and similar occurrences take place, probably the next time endangering the lives of employes.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

One of the most important departments connected with this institution is that under the charge of the steward, who attends to feeding and clothing the prisoners. Upon these points depend, in a large measure, the health and comfort of the convicts. It is a fact that a majority of the prisoners are discharged better qualified, physically, to face the world than when they were admitted. The convicts receive three meals every day except Sunday, when two are served, giving the men employed in this department an opportunity for outdoor exercise, and giving those who have

worked hard all the week a longer period for exercise in the open air of the prison yard.

The following statistics will be of interest in showing the work of this department, and I believe that our cost per capita will compare favorably with that of any penitentiary in the United States, taking into consideration the varieties of food supplied. The average number of convicts confined in this prison during the past year has been smaller than the year before. Each convict confined here has cost the state during the past fiscal year \$46.04½, being \$38.32½ for food and \$7.72 for clothes.

I also attach hereto a table showing an average month's requirements of provisions for the convicts only, and the most fastidious could not object to the quality and variety served them.

TABLE D.
COST OF SUBSISTENCE STORES CONSUMED IN MESS during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

MONTHS.	OFFICERS.					CONVICTS.					TOTAL POPULATION.				
	Total number...	Average per diem	Total cost per month	Total cost per diem	Daily cost per capita	Total number...	Average per diem	Total cost per month	Cost per diem...	Daily cost per capita	Total number...	Average per diem	Total cost per month	Cost per diem...	Daily cost per capita
October, 1894.	1,240	40	\$392 03	\$19 13	\$0.47.9	12,892	415.12	\$1,409 84	\$45 48	\$0.10.9	14,133	455.12	\$2,002 87	\$64 61	\$0.14.2
November, "	1,200	40	566 02	18 87	47.1	12,456	415.2	1,376 23	45 87	11.4	13,656	455.2	1,942 26	64 74	14.2
December, "	1,240	40	506 71	16 35	40.8	13,053	421.0	1,352 42	43 63	10.2	14,293	461.0	1,859 13	59 97	13.0
January, 1895.	1,240	40	491 37	15 85	39.8	13,090	422.0	1,462 33	47 20	11.1	14,330	462.0	1,954 70	63 05	13.6
February, "	1,120	40	433 31	15 47	38.6	11,421	407.8	1,259 11	45 32	11.1	12,541	447.8	1,702 42	60 80	15.6
March, "	1,240	40	445 15	14 36	35.9	12,526	404.0	1,392 07	44 90	11.1	13,766	444.0	1,837 22	59 27	13.3
April, "	1,200	40	487 91	16 26	40.6	12,260	412.0	1,299 77	43 32	10.5	13,560	452.0	1,767 68	59 59	13.2
May, "	1,240	40	565 57	18 24	45.6	12,972	418.5	1,393 40	45 11	10.8	14,213	458.5	1,963 97	63 35	13.1
June, "	1,200	40	401 50	13 38	33.5	12,495	416.5	1,286 66	42 69	10.2	13,695	456.5	1,638 16	56 27	12.2
July, "	1,240	40	415 85	13 42	33.5	12,986	418.9	1,328 18	42 84	10.2	14,226	458.9	1,744 07	56 26	12.3
August, "	1,240	40	349 50	11 27	28.2	12,861	414.9	1,263 12	40 74	9.8	14,101	454.9	1,612 62	52 02	11.4
September, "	1,030	36	327 51	10 92	30.2	12,250	409.3	1,177 88	39 26	9.5	13,360	445.3	1,505 39	50 16	11.2
Grand total...	14,480	39.6	\$5,583 48	\$15 29	\$0.38.5	161,394	*414.6	\$16,017 01	\$43 88	\$0.10.5	165,874	454.5	\$21,600 49	\$69 18	\$0.12.9

* Average based on actual number of meals consumed.

TABLE E.

AVERAGE MONTHLY QUANTITIES of standard articles of food issued to convicts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.
2,944 pounds.....	Beans.	52 gallons.....	Milk, fresh.
112 "	Beef, corned.	1 pound.....	Mustard, dry.
11,803 "	Beef, fresh.	49 "	Mutton.
46 "	Beets.	712 "	Oats, rolled.
11 "	Butter.	1,451 "	Onions.
653 "	Cabbage.	187 "	Parasnips.
1,035 "	Carrots.	2 gallons.....	Peas, green.
9 "	Cheese.	246 pounds.....	Peas, split.
43 "	Chicory.	15 "	Pepper, whole.
8 "	Codfish.	2 kegs.....	Pickles.
193 "	Coffee.	255 pounds...	Pork, fresh.
15 cans.....	Corn, green.	176 "	Pork, salt.
1,507 pounds.....	Cornmeal.	15,312 "	Potatoes.
18 "	Crackers.	17 "	Potatoes, sweet.
17 "	Cream tartar.	36 "	Raisins.
10 "	Currants.	950 "	Rice.
46 dozen.....	Eggs.	621 "	Salt.
62 pounds.....	Fish.	182 "	Sauerkraut.
250 "	Fruit, dried.	7 "	Soda.
634 "	Fruit, green.	58 "	Squash.
18 cans.....	Fruit, table.	502 "	Sugar.
12,009 pounds.....	Flour.	123 gallons.....	Syrup.
65 "	Greens.	111 pounds.....	Tallow, cooking.
83 "	Ham.	56 "	Tea.
921 "	Hominy.	67 "	Tomatoes.
120 "	Lard.	19 cans.....	Tomatoes.
5 dozen.....	Lettuce.	507 pounds.....	Turnips.
2 pounds.....	Macaroni.	9 gallons.....	Vinegar.
41 cans.....	Milk, condensed.		

RECOMMENDATIONS.

One of the most urgent needs of the institution at the present time is a new kitchen and dining hall. Our present kitchen, under the officers' diningroom, is dark, illy ventilated, insufferably hot in summer time, and presents more or less danger from fire, the only woodwork about the prison being the floor above it. I trust that your honorable body will place this matter before the next legislature, so that an additional appropriation may be made for that purpose.

The recommendations made in the past respecting the keeping of United States prisoners, I fully indorse, as no additional cost would be incurred for their keeping.

To you, gentlemen of the board, I tender my earnest thanks for your valuable assistance, your encouragement and advice given and your courteous and kindly treatment at all times, and to the efficient deputy warden and all other officers and employes, I can only speak words of commendation for their strict attention to duty and the unceasing interest manifested by them in maintaining the discipline of the Washington state penitentiary.

Respectfully yours, THOMAS MOSGROVE, *Warden.*

STATISTICS OF PRISON POPULATION.

TABLE I.

CONVICTS ON HAND, RECEIVED AND RELEASED AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

MONTH.	ON HAND.			RECEIVED.			RELEASED.												AV. ATTENDANCE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	From courts.	Escapes returned.	Total.	By order of court.	Pardoned.	Taken to insane asylum.	Escaped.	Killed by accident.	Killed by fellow convicts.	Died.	By operation of law.		Total.	Monthly.	For the year.	For fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1895.		
														M.	F.						
On hand October 1, 1894.....	412	4	416													20					
October, 1894.....				19		19		2						17	1	20	415.7				
November, 1894.....				6	1	7					1			5		6	415.3				
December, 1894.....				25		25				1			1	8		10	421.7				
January, 1895.....				5	3	8				2		1		19		22	421.9				
February, 1895.....				2		2		1						20		21	407.6				
March, 1895.....				13	2	15			1					7		8	404.2				
April, 1895.....				17		17		1						5		6	413				
May, 1895.....				20		20		6	1					8		15	418.5				
June, 1895.....				10		10		1	1					11	1	14	416.3				
July, 1895.....				15		15		2				1		6		9	418.9				
August, 1895.....				2		2								18		18	414.6				
September, 1895.....				13		13		2						8		10	409.3				
On hand September 30, 1895.....	406	4	410																		
Totals.....				147	3	153	1	15	1	1	3	1	1	132	2	159		414.8	440.2		

TABLE II.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS RECEIVED from the different counties of the state during the fiscal year, and number on hand September 30, 1895.

COUNTY.	Received during year....	On hand..	COUNTY.	Received during year....	On hand..
Adams.....		1	Lewis.....	4	7
Asotin.....	2	2	Okanogan.....		2
Chehalis.....	1		Pacific.....	2	3
Clallam.....	1	2	Pierce.....	19	53
Clarke.....	7	11	Snohomish.....	9	23
Columbia.....	7	8	Spokane.....	32	70
Cowlitz.....	5	8	Stevens.....		4
Douglas.....		3	Skagit.....		6
Garfield.....	2	4	Skamania.....		1
Island.....		1	Thurston.....	2	5
Jefferson.....	1	3	Walla Walla.....	12	17
King.....	17	32	Whatcom.....	3	8
Kitsap.....		1	Whitman.....	9	30
Kittitas.....	5	15	Yakima.....	6	11
Klickitat.....		3			
Lincoln.....	4	11	Totals.....	150	410

TABLE III.

CRIMES COMMITTED by convicts received during the fiscal year, and number on hand September 30, 1895.

CRIME.	Re- ceived.	On hand.
Abuse of female child.....		1
Adultery.....	1	1
Arson.....	2	4
Assault with deadly weapon.....	4	4
Assault to commit bodily injury.....	1	
Assault to commit burglary.....		
Assault to commit murder.....	5	9
Assault to commit rape.....	5	6
Assault to commit robbery.....	2	3
Attempt to commit murder.....	1	4
Burglary.....	61	140
Cattle stealing.....	12	20
Embezzlement.....	1	2
False swearing in taking oath of registration of voters.....	1	
Forgery.....	2	17
Grand larceny.....	22	60
Horse stealing.....	6	15
Incest.....	1	2
Larceny.....	1	1
Manslaughter.....	5	20
Mixing poison with drink.....		1
Murder.....	3	30
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	2	5
Rape.....	2	8
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	4
Robbery.....	6	40
Sodomy.....	3	5
Totals.....	150	410
Against person.....	39	137
Against property.....	111	273
Totals.....	150	410

TABLE IV.

LENGTH OF SENTENCES of convicts received during the fiscal year, and of number on hand September 30, 1895.

SENTENCES.	Re- ceived.	On hand.	SENTENCES.	Re- ceived.	On hand.
Sixty days.....	2	-----	Seven years.....	5	39
Four months.....	1	-----	Eight years.....	3	33
Six months.....	2	1	Nine years.....	-----	7
Eight months.....	1	1	Ten years.....	13	40
Nine months.....	2	1	Eleven years.....	-----	1
Ten months.....	2	2	Twelve years.....	1	8
One year.....	35	28	Fourteen years.....	1	10
One year and three months.....	2	2	Fifteen years.....	-----	7
One year and six months.....	3	4	Sixteen years.....	-----	1
Two years.....	21	23	Seventeen years.....	-----	2
Two years and eight days.....	-----	-----	Eighteen years.....	-----	3
Two years and six months.....	1	3	Nineteen years.....	-----	2
Three years.....	24	48	Twenty years.....	1	16
Three years and six months.....	1	1	Thirty-six years.....	-----	1
Four years.....	11	28	Life.....	-----	3
Five years.....	14	67			
Six years.....	3	13	Totals.....	150	410

TABLE V.

NATIONALITY OF CONVICTS received during the fiscal year, and of number on hand September 30, 1895.

STATE OR COUNTRY.	Re- ceived.	On hand.	STATE OR COUNTRY.	Re- ceived.	On hand.
California.....	7	22	Texas.....	4	6
Colorado.....	-----	1	Vermont.....	-----	1
Connecticut.....	1	2	Virginia.....	1	9
District of Columbia.....	1	3	Washington.....	12	16
Georgia.....	1	2	West Virginia.....	-----	1
Illinois.....	8	23	Wisconsin.....	7	13
Indiana.....	1	7	Austria.....	-----	3
Iowa.....	3	12	Australia.....	1	3
Kentucky.....	2	5	Bohemia.....	-----	1
Kansas.....	2	2	Canada.....	8	22
Maryland.....	3	3	China.....	2	2
Massachusetts.....	-----	6	England.....	10	22
Maine.....	1	3	France.....	-----	2
Minnesota.....	5	12	Germany.....	5	20
Michigan.....	6	18	Greece.....	1	1
Mississippi.....	2	2	Ireland.....	5	22
Missouri.....	2	9	Italy.....	1	4
Montana.....	1	2	Japan.....	-----	1
Nebraska.....	1	2	Mexico.....	-----	1
Nevada.....	1	2	Norway.....	1	2
New Hampshire.....	-----	2	Portugal.....	-----	1
New York.....	12	42	Spain.....	1	1
North Carolina.....	1	2	Sweden.....	1	2
Oregon.....	8	16	Switzerland.....	-----	1
Ohio.....	2	11	Scotland.....	5	10
Pennsylvania.....	10	20	Russia.....	1	1
Rhode Island.....	-----	3	Western Islands.....	-----	1
South Carolina.....	-----	1	Unknown.....	-----	1
South Dakota.....	2	1			
Tennessee.....	1	4	Totals.....	150	410

TABLE VI.

SEX AND COLOR OF CONVICTS received during the fiscal year, and of number on hand September 30, 1895.

COLOR.	RECEIVED.			ON HAND.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	157	1	158	577	3	580
Negro.....	7	1	8	20	1	21
Indian.....	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Mongolian.....	1	1	2	3	.....	3
Total.....	147	3	150	406	4	410

TABLE VII.

AGE OF CONVICTS received during the fiscal year, and of number on hand September 30, 1895.

	Unknown..	Under 20...	20 to 30.....	30 to 40.....	40 to 50.....	50 to 60.....	60 to 70.....	Total.....
Received during the year.....	1	17	61	47	18	5	1	150
On hand.....	.....	23	177	123	51	16	5	410

TABLE VIII.

EDUCATION OF CONVICTS received during the fiscal year, and of number on hand September 30, 1895.

	Illiterate.....	Read only.....	Read and write..	Common school..	Collegiate.....	Total.....
Received during the year.....	11	4	5	123	4	150
On hand.....	23	13	10	237	17	410

TABLE IX.

HABITS OF LIFE OF CONVICTS received during the fiscal year, and of number on hand September 30, 1895.

	Temperate...	Moderate.....	Intemperate..	Total.....
Received during the year.....	52	.....	93	150
On hand.....	161	18	231	410

TABLE X.

FORMER OCCUPATION of convicts received during the fiscal year, and of number on hand September 30, 1895.

OCCUPATION.	Received...	On hand...	OCCUPATION.	Received...	On hand...
Accountants.....	1	5	Moulders.....		2
Bakers.....		3	Musicians.....	1	2
Barbers.....	6	11	News agents.....		1
Bartenders.....	1	3	Newspaper men.....	1	1
Blacksmiths.....		3	Painters.....	4	9
Hollermakers.....		2	Plaining mill hands.....	1	2
Bookkeepers.....		2	Plasterers.....	1	2
Bricklayers.....		2	Printers.....	4	9
Butchers.....	1	4	Porters.....		1
Buyers of hides and furs.....	1	1	Plumbers.....		2
Carpenters.....	3	11	Quartz mill operators.....		1
Car repairers.....	1	1	Railroad laborers.....		5
Cattlemen.....		1	Railroad men.....	2	9
Cigar makers.....	1	3	Real estate agents.....		2
Clerks.....	3	8	Salesmen.....	1	2
Coal miners.....		3	Sail makers.....		2
Cooks.....	3	8	Sailors.....	9	20
Coopers.....		1	Saloon keepers.....	1	
Draymen.....	1	1	Seal hunters.....	1	1
Druggists.....		1	Speculators.....	1	
Electrical engineers.....	1	1	Shingle weavers.....	4	5
Electrical linemen.....		1	Soap makers.....		1
Engineers.....	1	6	Soldiers.....		1
Farmers.....	23	34	Shoemakers.....		5
Firemen.....	2	7	Stock raisers.....		2
Fishermen.....		2	Stone cutters.....		5
Gardeners.....	1	3	Tailors.....	2	6
Horse dealers.....		2	Tanners.....		1
Horse trainers.....	2	4	Teamsters.....	2	5
Hostlers.....	2	3	Theatrical performers.....		1
Hotel keepers.....		5	Telegraph operators.....	1	2
Iron moulders.....		2	Tinsmiths.....		6
Iron puddlers.....		1	Upholsterers.....	2	2
Jewelers.....		1	Vaqueros.....	2	7
Jockeys.....	1		Veterinary surgeons.....		1
Laborers.....	27	66	Waiters.....	8	21
Laundrymen.....		1	Weavers.....		3
Lumbermen.....	3	6	Wood choppers.....		1
Machinists.....	2	7	No occupation.....	9	20
Millers.....		1			
Millwrights.....		1			
Miners.....	7	14	Total.....	150	410

TABLE XI.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, and number of convicts employed during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

Where employed.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Totals.	Daily avcr- age.
Jute mill.....	5,124	5,977	6,101	6,443	6,001	6,331	6,124	6,539	6,240	6,263	6,231	6,239	73,727	277.0
Brickyard	61	48	5	.....	.....	260	520	1,275	1,062	881	834	.....	5,916	17.8
Farm and stable.....	217	210	217	217	163	163	160	186	160	190	166	156	2,233	7.4
Carpenter shop.....	54	78	78	81	72	55	78	78	75	78	81	78	866	2.7
Tin shop.....	27	26	26	26	24	26	23	26	23	52	54	52	390	1.4
Tailor shop	81	78	78	81	72	78	78	89	100	83	81	78	977	3.2
Paint shop.....	54	52	52	54	48	52	52	52	50	26	27	25	544	1.7
Blacksmith shop.....	103	104	104	103	120	150	150	150	125	150	135	150	1,454	4.6
Laundry	189	182	182	189	163	182	182	187	179	203	216	203	2,267	7.6
Soap house.....	27	26	26	27	24	23	23	26	25	29	27	25	311	1.0
Light and heat plant	93	90	93	93	84	93	90	93	90	93	93	90	1,035	3.5
Barber shops.....	93	90	93	93	81	93	90	93	90	93	93	90	1,035	3.5
Diningroom	279	270	279	279	232	276	231	279	270	231	217	210	3,073	9.3
Kitchen.....	589	570	589	589	532	562	532	589	587	614	620	600	6,993	22.5
Hall men.....	186	180	186	186	163	186	180	186	180	186	186	180	2,190	7.0
Officers' quarters	93	109	124	124	112	124	109	124	120	93	93	90	1,320	4.2
Clerks.....	186	189	185	162	137	180	150	130	125	130	135	154	1,813	5.7
Hospital attendants	62	60	62	62	56	62	60	62	60	62	62	60	750	2.0
Photographer	31	26	26	27	24	26	26	26	25	26	27	25	315	1.0
Yard work.....	62	60	62	62	56	52	68	64	50	52	54	50	682	2.2
Woodyard.....	31	30	31	31	28	43	26	31	30	52	54	25	412	1.3
Grounds and driveways.....	31	30	31	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	365	1.0
Gatekeepers.....	62	60	62	62	56	62	58	31	30	31	31	30	555	1.5
Coal bunkers	31	30	31	40	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	374	1.0
Tramway	108	104	104	103	90	113	122	163	150	156	162	155	1,560	5.0
Commissary	31	30	31	31	23	54	52	52	60	62	62	30	523	1.4
Improving grounds.....	659	667	718	602	1,016	520	440	109	233	507	.....	793	6,823	22.0
Building oil house.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.2
Building new storhouse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	532	.....	976	3.1
Moving brickyard.....	5	140	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	539	1.9
Building mill stockade... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	114	.4
Building new shops.....	383	453	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	918	2.9
Building warden's residence.....	576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576	1.8
Constructing water works.....	166	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	.6
Shoe shop.....	103	104	104	103	95	104	104	104	100	89	81	78	1,180	3.8
Totals.....	9,812	10,093	10,116	10,141	9,532	10,223	9,892	10,605	10,371	10,523	10,556	10,533	122,453	390.7

CLERK'S REPORT.

CLERK'S OFFICE, STATE PENITENTIARY,
WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON, October 1, 1895.

To the Honorable Board of Penitentiary Directors:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to herewith submit a complete statement of the financial transactions of the state penitentiary for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, as shown by the records of this office. Respectfully, R. H. COLLINS, *Clerk*.

EXHIBIT A.

JUTE FABRIC AND BRICK SALES for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Disposition of receipts.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Received from sale of jute fabrics.....	\$31,683 03	Remitted to state treasurer, account of revolving fund..	\$33,578 12
Received from sale of brick.....	3,416 58	Cash paid out for maintenance accounts.....	1,526 49
Total receipts.....	\$35,099 61	Total cash paid out and remittances.....	\$35,099 61

EXHIBIT B.

EXPENDITURES IN FULL for the year ending September 30, 1895.

<i>Sources paid from.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Accounts for which expended.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Sales receipts.....	\$1,526 49	Maintenance accounts, exhibit C.....	\$73,552 72
Maintenance fund.....	77,651 11	Improvements, exhibit D.....	5,624 88
Revolving fund.....	116,176 77	Jute mill, exhibit E.....	111,270 88
		Brick yard, exhibit F.....	4,906 39
Total.....	\$195,354 37	Total.....	\$195,354 87

EXHIBIT C. MAINTENANCE ACCOUNTS for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

	Inventory October 1, 1894.	Expenditures during the year.	Total.	Inventory October 1, 1895.	Net cost for the year.	Average daily cost.	Average daily cost per convict.*
Salaries.....		\$23,517 44	\$23,517 44		\$23,517 44	\$64 43	\$0.1533
Light and heat.....	\$7,966 73	9,329 70	17,296 43	8,642 05	8,650 48	23 70	.0571
Mess, convicts, }	3,474 39	22,351 14	25,825 53	2,390 54	17,834 51	48 92	.1180
Mess, officers, }					5,593 48	15 20	.0369
Tobacco.....	1 85	1,633 76	1,635 31	21 54	1,613 77		
Drugs and medicines.....	394 72	437 74	832 46	537 13	295 33		
Woodyard.....	376 00		376 00		376 00		
Water service.....	762 44	1,162 14	1,914 58	523 29	1,416 29		
Cash and clothing to discharged convicts.....		2,936 25	2,936 25		2,936 25		
Advertising.....		50 00	50 00		50 00		
Farm, garden and stables.....	3,494 50		3,494 50	3,519 35			
Furniture and fixtures, convicts.....	819 64	17 50	837 14	544 48	292 66		
Beds and bedding, convicts.....	2,269 90	426 36	2,696 26	1,979 73	716 53		
Furniture and fixtures, officers.....	2,903 70	2,835 31	5,739 01	4,237 34	1,501 67	51 62	.1244
Photograph gallery.....	411 05	220 94	632 89	203 60	424 29		
Armory.....	1,582 72	159 85	1,742 57	1,165 60	576 97		
Expense.....	601 32	3,656 19	4,237 51	454 47	3,803 04		
Tin shop.....	241 16	489 66	730 82	250 89	443 93		
Shoe shop.....	243 86	350 34	1,124 20	233 55	685 65		
Paint shop.....	383 65	336 26	719 91	161 48	558 43		
Tailor shop.....	4,346 93	3,484 61	7,831 54	5,360 40	2,471 14		
Carpenter shop.....	409 64	397 90	807 54	361 50	446 04		
Totals.....	\$30,764 60	\$74,383 09	\$105,087 69	\$30,663 84	\$74,473 90	\$203 97	\$0.4917

Drawn from maintenance fund.....	\$72,025 23
Paid out from sales receipts.....	1,526 40
Fabrics from jute mill.....	148 63
Farm transferred to mess more than paid out.....	631 74
Total expenditures during the year.....	\$74,383 09

* \$1,929.03 raised on farm; \$1,729.23 of same transferred to mess. † Average daily number of convicts for the year, 414.8.

EXHIBIT D.

IMPROVEMENTS for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

	<i>Inventory October 1, 1894.</i>	<i>Expendi- tures for the year.</i>	<i>Brick.</i>	<i>Inventory October 1, 1895.</i>
Cell wing No. 1.....	\$37,000 00	.....	.....	\$37,000 00
" " " 2.....	30,075 00	38 40	.....	30,083 40
" " " 3.....	46,513 44	.....	.....	46,513 44
" " " 4.....	37,194 29	.....	.....	37,194 29
Dining room and women's quarters build- ing.....	7,123 69	237 35	\$30 00	7,451 04
Stockade and yard improvements.....	29,045 17	.....	6,096 60	35,141 77
Shops, engine room and bakery building..	5,933 77	722 52	1,537 00	8,248 29
Hospital building.....	7,463 64	10 00	1,063 90	8,562 54
Officers' and guards' quarters.....	9,299 32	75 35	.....	9,374 67
Warden's residence.....	2,762 21	850 22	1,898 70	5,581 13
Water works.....	5,446 87	968 30	100 80	6,515 97
Barns and outbuildings.....	5,220 00	284 63	.....	8,775 00
Railway.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Soap factory and plumber's shop building..	.....	239 57	324 60	564 17
Storehouse building.....	.....	2,145 14	.....	2,145 14
Greenhouse.....	.....	23 40	.....	23 40
Totals.....	\$225,122 40	\$5,624 88	\$11,106 60	\$238,124 25

Expenditures paid from maintenance; bricks from brickyard.

EXHIBIT E.—JUTE MILL—For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

Jute fabric sales:

561,435 grain bags.....	\$27,621 03
12,664 oat bags.....	722 02
3,590 wool bags.....	916 99
1,200 ore bags.....	89 00
800 30 in. x 40 in. bags.....	59 00
1,300 37 in. x 40 in. bags.....	132 75
1,076 lbs. fleece twine.....	86 08
656½ lbs. sewing twine.....	65 65
33 yds. 36 in. matting.....	15 07
15,990½ yds. 44 in. hop cloth.....	1,538 24
45 yds. 48 in. hop cloth.....	5 10
411 yds. 45 in. kiln cloth.....	19 56
337 yds. 40 in. burlap.....	16 01
8,523 yds. 45 in. burlap.....	423 93
225 lbs. jute baling rope.....	4 75

Total cash sales.....	\$31,920 23
Less refunded for bags and fabric returned, sales September, 1894.....	237 20

Net cash sales.....

Fabrics to the penitentiary:

365 yds. matting.....	\$128 00
5 yds. 41 in. hop cloth.....	50
13 yds. 45 in. kiln cloth.....	55
16 yds. 45 in. burlap.....	80
377 grain bags.....	18 48
3 lbs. sewing twine.....	30

Total to penitentiary.....

Inventory October 1, 1895:

Factory building.....	\$70,600 00
Stockade and buildings.....	9,552 83
Electric light plant.....	2,077 24
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,293 65
Jute machinery, tools and supplies.....	85,591 95
Engine boilers, tools and supplies.....	18,764 53
Machines, tools and supplies in shops.....	3,739 92
Manufacturing supplies.....	35,177 07
Manufactured goods (at selling prices).....	75,159 02

Total inventory October 1, 1895.....

Inventory October 1, 1894:

Factory building.....	\$70,125 97
Stockade and buildings.....	9,544 16
Electric light plant.....	2,451 97
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,255 10
Jute machinery, tools and supplies.....	89,450 74
Engine boilers, tools and supplies.....	18,943 54
Machines, tools and supplies in shops.....	3,913 71
Manufacturing supplies.....	21,683 14
Manufactured goods.....	4,409 30

Total inventory October 1, 1894.....

Expenditures for the year:

Factory building.....	\$1,243 72
Stockade and buildings.....	400 88
Electric light plant.....	334 75
Furniture and fixtures.....	114 00
Jute machinery, tools and supplies.....	1,934 45
Engine, boilers, tools and supplies.....	556 26
Machines, tools and supplies in shops.....	515 23
Jute and freight on same.....	90,247 90
Oils and freight on same.....	1,552 26
Coal and water.....	6,503 23
Flour, beeswax and glue.....	544 95
Salaries.....	6,819 85
All other expenditures.....	502 08

Total expenditures for the year.....

Bricks from brickyard.....

Net profit.....

\$31,683 03

148 63

202,226 47

\$334,068 13

\$220,793 63

111,270 38

191 40

1,807 72

\$334,068 13

Expenditures from revolving fund.

EXHIBIT F.

BRICKYARD—For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

Brick sales:			Inventory October 1, 1894:		
569,426 brick.....		\$3,416 59	Stockade and buildings.....	\$2,119 39	
Brick to the penitentiary:			Machinery.....	2,019 88	
1,851,100 brick—improvements.....	\$11,106 60		Tools and implements.....	936 60	
31,900 brick—jute mill.....	191 40		Supplies on hand.....	16 80	
Total.....		11,298 00	Brick on hand in yard and in structures.....	12,524 59	
Inventory October 1, 1895:			Total inventory October 1, 1894.....		\$17,017 26
Stockade and buildings.....	\$1,232 57		Expenditures for the year:		
Machinery.....	1,607 23		Stockade and buildings.....	\$48 31	
Tools and implements.....	836 23		Machinery.....	89 22	
Supplies on hand.....	351 93		Tools and implements.....	8 40	
Brick on hand in yard and in structures.....	5,531 69		Clay and sand.....	966 00	
Total inventory October 1, 1895.....		9,579 66	Wood.....	1,855 60	
			Water.....	480 00	
			Salaries.....	1,374 59	
			All other expenditures.....	85 37	
			Total expenditures for the year.....		4,906 39
			Net profit.....		1,770 59
		\$24,294 24			\$24,294 24

Expenditures paid from revolving fund.

EXHIBIT G.

INVENTORY October 1, 1895.

Penitentiary farm.....	\$8,225 00
Improvements—Exhibit D.....	238,124 25
Maintenance accounts—Exhibit C.....	30,638 84
Jute mill—Exhibit E.....	302,236 47
Brickyard—Exhibit F.....	9,679 66
Total inventory of penitentiary property October 1, 1895.....	\$388,804 22

PHYSICIANS' REPORT.

STATE PENITENTIARY,
WALLA WALLA, WASH., Sept. 30, 1895.

To the Hon. Thos. Mosgrove, Warden of the State Penitentiary:

SIR— We respectfully submit the following report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895:

The past year has been a fortunate one in regard to sickness in the penitentiary, and the year's record reflects great credit on the management of the institution.

The number of cases of illness during the year is as follows:

Number of convicts treated in their cells	1,742
Number of convicts received into the hospital.....	112

The diseases and injuries of those treated in the hospital are as follows:

Feigned insanity.....	2
Arthritis.....	2
Contusions.....	7
Necrosis.....	2
Palpitation of heart.....	1
Malarial fever.....	2
Syphilis.....	2
Conjunctivitis	0
Diarrhœa.....	8
Diarrhœa, chronic.....	1
Abscess.....	5
Gun shot wound.....	1
Gun shot wound (old).....	1
Coryza	5
Onychia (syphilitic).....	1
Fractures	2
Meningitis	1
Dyspepsia	12
Lumbago.....	8
Wounds.....	2
Rheumatism.....	2
Sciatica.....	3
Tumor	2
Typhoid fever.....	1
Herpes Zoster.....	1
Ulcer	2
Tuberculosis.....	1
Neuralgia.....	1
Pachy-meningitis.....	1

Circumcision.....	1
Orchitis.....	3
Otalgia.....	1
Fainting spells.....	1
Dysentery.....	6
Tinea circinata.....	1
La grippe.....	2
Scalds and burns.....	1
Asthma.....	11
Stricture.....	1
Hemorrhage.....	1
Hydrocele.....	1
Hemorrhoids.....	2
Total.....	112

The surgical operations performed during the year were as follows:

Amputation of fingers.....	2
Amputation of right arm at shoulder.....	1
Tumors removed.....	2
Circumcision.....	1
Varicose veins.....	1
Hydrocele (radical cure).....	1
Piles (radical cure).....	2
Total.....	10

The number of officers treated during the year was:

Treated in quarters.....	32
Treated in hospital.....	2
Total.....	34

There were four deaths in the institution during the year, as follows:

Killed by machinery in jute mill.....	1
Killed by fellow convict with axe.....	1
Killed by fellow convict with knife.....	1
Chronic epilepsy.....	1
Total.....	4

There are two points worthy of special notice in these tables. The first is, that while there were four deaths during the year, three of them were the result of injuries and the remaining one was that of a chronic epileptic who had several violent convulsions and died in resulting coma. Not a single death occurred from ordinary disease or infection.

The second point is, that while for several months past there has prevailed in Walla Walla and its vicinity, as well as at Fort Walla Walla, a severe epidemic of typhoid fever, not a single case of this disease has occurred in the penitentiary. There was one case of typhoid fever in January, 1895, but the man was a recent arrival

and his illness could not be attributed to his sanitary surroundings in the penitentiary.

The convicts have been comfortably clothed and well fed, and their physical condition is as good, if not better than can be found among the same class of men outside of the prison.

We desire to thank you and the board of directors for your assistance in maintaining the sanitary condition of the institution and for the uniform courtesy and willingness on the part of the various employes in carrying out our instructions in regard to disinfection and sanitation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. E. BINGHAM, M. D.,

HOWARD R. KEYLOR,

Physicians to the Penitentiary.